

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Every Convenience for Tourists.  
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.  
Canton, 1st October, 1901. 19153



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## SHERRY.

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule	Per Doz. \$12.00
C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule	13.50
CC. SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule	16.00
D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule	18.00
E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Finest Quality (old bottled), Black Seal Capsule	27.00

B, C, & CC are excellent Dinner Wines,  
D and E are After-Dinner Wines of a  
very fine Vintage.

## ALL ARE SUPERIOR XERES WINES

The following Wines, bottled in Europe,  
have been specially selected, and procured  
from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GEO.  
G. SANDMAN, Sons & Co., of London,  
Oporto and Xeres.

LIGHT DRY	Per Doz. \$16.50
SOLERA	24.00
VERY PALE DRY	24.00
FULL GOLDEN	27.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	30.00
FINE OLD BROWN	40.00

## MADEIRA.

GOOD	Per Doz. \$16.50
FINE	27.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor  
for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.  
No anonymous signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 546/53.  
Liber.

P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12

## BIRTH.

On the 12th December, at No. 10, Museum  
Road, Shanghai, the wife of W. J. B. CARTER, of  
a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 12th December, at Trinity Cathedral,  
Shanghai, Ernest, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J.  
W. CARTER, of Maidenhead, England, to EVA,  
only daughter of the late FRANCIS ROBERTSON,  
of Buenos Aires, and of Mrs. ROBERTSON, Forest  
Gate, London.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD (CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 18th December, 1902.

By the last mail from England we received  
a copy of a report by Mr. J. W. JAMIESON,  
British Commercial Attaché for China, on  
the foreign trade of China in 1901. The  
pamphlet is of an elaborate nature and  
extends to 54 pages of the ordinary size of  
our diplomatic and consular reports. It  
contains not only figures but also careful  
reading will certainly repay the expenditure  
of time. For purposes of comparison with  
1901, a year in which trade in some parts  
of the abnormal conditions arising out of the  
troubles of 1900, Mr. JAMIESON selects the  
year 1896, in which commerce recovered  
from the shock dealt it by the war with  
Japan. In the interval the total foreign  
trade of China increased by nearly  
£2,000,000. Imports, for which more silver  
had to be paid, owing to a fall of over eleven  
per cent. in the value of the metal, showed  
an increase of more than £5,500,000, while  
exports increased by £3,313,000. The  
figures for British trade with China were in  
1896 £39,103,800 and in 1901 £41,963,620  
—an increase of £2,859,820. The aggregate  
of British trade, which in 1896 formed 56.6  
per cent. of the whole, was in 1901 only  
51.02 per cent., direct imports from the  
United Kingdom falling 15.9 per cent.  
Hongkong in imports to China advanced  
from £15,226,000 in 1896 to £17,798,250  
in 1901; and in exports from £9,008,500 in

1896 to £10,664,250 in 1901. India also  
manifested an improvement both in imports  
and export, whereas other British dominions  
shared in the twofold falling-off of the  
United Kingdom. Of the thirty-nine  
millions and a half of merchandise imported  
into China in 1901, 14½ millions represented  
the value of cotton goods, over 4½ that of  
opium, 2½ kerosene oil, nearly 2 sugar, over  
1½ metals, and over half-a-million woollen  
goods. Cotton goods have neither advanced  
nor declined during the past decade, the  
falling off in one class being made good  
by an increased import of another. American  
drills and jeans have increased, according  
to Mr. JAMIESON'S figures, while there has  
been a marked decrease in Indian T-cloths,  
and Japanese cotton flannel, and Japanese  
yarn have increased to a large extent.  
Nor is there much change in the opium trade.  
In spite of the steady increase  
in the cultivation of native opium, the  
Indian drug continues to hold its place, and  
the import in 1901 was almost exactly the  
same as in 1897. The importation of  
morphia nearly doubled in the last six  
years, and its use has spread rapidly  
throughout Southern and Central China.  
Pills are the common form in which the  
morphia is taken, but subcutaneous injection  
also exists. While the main staples of the  
import trade, except kerosene and sugar,  
have to a great extent remained stationary,  
certain articles included under the head of  
sundries show great strides. Chief amongst  
these are flour, matches, soap, cigars and  
cigarettes, artificial dyes, perfumery, paints,  
and umbrellas. Mr. JAMIESON sees a  
gradual change in native taste and a ten-  
dency to absorb, more and more, articles of  
Western luxury. The growth of cigarette-  
smoking, superseding the Chinese water  
pipe as well as the Indian hookah, is a  
notable instance.

Turning to the export trade of China in  
1901, the total estimated value was over  
£25,000,000, silk accounting for £8,920,434  
and tea for £2,738,355. The figures, Mr.  
JAMIESON points out, show that the low  
exchange has had the effect of stimulating  
exports from China, and it has been asserted  
that but for the fall in silver many articles  
now in the export list would never have  
found their way there, and that a rise in  
exchange would cause them to disappear  
altogether. Mr. JAMIESON, like so many  
others, points out the damage done to  
China's export trade by the suicidal policy  
of the native seller in adulterating his  
goods; and he shows how the fierce com-  
petition of European merchants for the  
limited exports of China induces the  
Chinaman to make his little go as far as  
possible. With regard to the tea-trade Mr.  
JAMIESON puts forward the arguments with  
which we are familiar here, and declares  
the trade, in much the same terms as we  
ourselves used a few days ago, to be past  
recovery. As for the inland trade, Mr.  
JAMIESON points out that, with the excep-  
tion of the trans-frontier commerce with  
Russia and a negligible quantity of com-  
modities exchanged across the Burma  
border, China's supplies of foreign mer-  
chandise are drawn in the first instance  
from Hongkong, and Shanghai. A table of the percentage of foreign imports  
distributed by Hongkong and Shanghai  
shows 29 per cent. from Hongkong and 71  
from Shanghai. Into the discussion on the  
lekin and transit-pass questions we cannot,  
unfortunately, from want of space follow  
the report. We must note, however, that  
of the former Mr. JAMIESON says:—"There  
is in China a growing feeling that, could  
"other means of raising an equivalent  
"revenue be devised, lekin should be done  
"away with. The total amount it brings  
"into the Government coffers—Imperial  
"and provincial—is said to be between  
"16,000,000 to 18,000,000 taels. The mode  
"of collection, however, is so radically  
"vicious, and affords so many opportunities  
"for harassing trade that the majority of  
"enlightened officials are anxious to see it  
"abolished."

One of the most interesting sections of  
the report is that about "Shipping." The  
total number of vessels entered and cleared  
in 1901 was 64,844, aggregating 48,416,688  
tons—including nearly 8,000 Chinese junks,  
but not the native shipping of Kowloon and  
Lappa nor that passing through the custom-  
houses of Meungtsze. Taking a comparison  
again with 1896, we find that the percentages  
under the different flags were then:—  
British, 65; Chinese, 22; German, 6;  
Swedish and Norwegian, 3; Japanese, 2;  
French, 1; all other flags, 1 per cent. In  
1901 the percentages were:—British, 54;  
German, 16; Chinese, 13; Japanese, 11;  
French, 2 per cent.; United States, 2;  
Russian, 1; all others, 1 per cent. "That  
"the percentage of British tonnage should  
"have fallen off so considerably," says the  
report, "is due to the strenuous efforts  
"made by Germany and Japan to compete  
"for a share of the carrying trade on the  
"coast of China, to the increase in the size  
"of the mail steamers which German com-  
"panies employ in their Far Eastern line

and to the development of the Japanese  
"steamship services with the United States  
"and Europe." Mr. JAMIESON continues:—  
"It was not to be expected that we would  
"be allowed to retain for ever our former  
"supremacy in the matter of the carrying  
"trade, but the opposition we now have to  
"encounter is by no means to be despised,  
"and should our percentage of the gross  
"tonnage go on dwindling at the rate of  
"the past five years, in 1926 the British flag  
"will represent 4 per cent. of the whole.  
"It is to be presumed that the ocean  
"carriers know best how to defend their  
"own interests, although to an outsider it  
"not clear why, if it pays the German and  
"Pacific mail lines to cater for the large  
"passenger traffic they have gradually  
"built up, the Peninsular and Oriental  
"Steam Navigation Company should so  
"systematically have neglected to avail  
"itself of its opportunities." Mr. JAMIESON  
sees an arrest of the development of early  
traditions of the P. & O. Company, which  
has allowed others to seize what by exercise  
of foresight it might have had itself.  
Admitting, too, the strong position of the  
British companies with respect to the coast  
trade of China, he speaks with admiration  
of the determined efforts of the Japanese,  
and points out the advantages which they  
enjoy in understanding the wants of native  
passengers. With regard to the opposition  
of other Powers, in their desire to foster  
their own trade, he says that the induc-  
ments being offered to those shipping goods  
to and produce from Manchuria via Dally,  
may, at no very distant date, have the  
effect of driving 150,000 tons of British  
shipping away from Newchwang. The  
burden, in fact, of the report is that the  
energy of Britain's competitors is making  
serious inroads on our trade, and that we  
are not making the necessary efforts to  
counteract these. We cannot prevent the  
increase of other Powers' commerce, but we  
can provide that our own shall not fail  
through our mistakes.

The French mail of the 17th ult. was delivered  
in London on the 15th inst.

According to a Shanghai Times despatch,  
the announcement is made of the engagement  
of Lord Rosebery's eldest daughter to Lieut-  
enant Grant, of the Coldstream Guards.

An exclusive telegram to the N.C. Daily  
News states that McKeevor, the young man  
who threw a chair at the late John Kossel,  
has been acquitted of the charge of murder at  
Liverpool.

Mr. J. Stewart Black, who recently rela-  
quished his British Consular office at Bangkok  
in order to take up the position of Judicial  
Adviser to the Siamese Ministry of Justice, has  
returned to Bangkok after his leave of absence  
in England.

The British ships *Albatross* and *Phoenix* left  
on Tuesday for Canton. Yesterday the British  
cruiser *Cressy* left for a cruise, the U.S. cruiser  
*New Orleans* for Manila, the Portuguese gun-  
boat *Diu* for Macao, and the British cruiser  
*Eclipse* for practice. H.M.S. *Talbot* arrived  
from Canton yesterday.

We are asked to remind our readers of the  
sale of Japanese silks and curios this after-  
noon in Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's sales rooms in  
Duddell Street. The articles to be sold com-  
prise silk temple brocades and embroideries,  
Some very fine screens, kimono, bronzes,  
porcelains, etc. The sale will commence at 2.15  
sharp.

The O. & O. ss. *Cadiz*, which arrived here  
early yesterday morning, took from San  
Francisco treasure to the value of \$500,000.  
Among the passengers who arrived here is  
Ho Yow, formerly Chinese Consul at San  
Francisco, who is accompanied by his wife,  
family, and secretaries. With him also is  
Mr. W. B. Curtis, who is associated with Ho  
Yow in the latter's new steamship enterprise.

It is stated that Prince Ching hopes to take  
a short trip to Japan next year as special envoy  
for the exhibition at Osaka. With regard to  
the appointment of a special envoy for the  
Louisiana Exhibition, it was intended to make a  
selection from among the Princess Lun Pei Tzu  
and Ch'en Pei Tzu. Prince Chun was not in-  
cluded. Prince Su is unable to take up the  
appointment, Ch'en Pei Tzu is understood to be  
unwilling, and Lun Pei Tzu is now mentioned  
as the likely envoy.

At a meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of  
Hongkong, No. 1165 E.C., held on Tuesday  
evening, Brother A. H. Bottenheim was regu-  
larly installed as Master of the Lodge for the  
 ensuing twelve months. The ceremony was  
performed by the Deputy District Grand  
Master, R. W. Bro. E. C. Ray, assisted by the  
officers of the District Grand Lodge. W. Bro.  
Bottenheim then invested his officers as follows:—  
—L.P.M., Wor. Bro. W. H. Wickham; S.W.  
Bro. E. H. Hinds; J.W. Bro. C. A. Melbourne;  
Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. A. J. Dexter, B.N.;  
Treasurer, Bro. A. R. Lowe; Secretary, Wor. Bro.  
Francis Clark, P.M.; S.D., Bro. E. H.  
Sharp; J.D., Bro. W. A. Sims; D.C., Bro. J.  
W. B. Bonner; Organist, Bro. H. Harethorne;  
W.G. Bro. E. A. Bonner; Tyler, Bro. J. Van-  
stone; Stewards, Bros. G. M. Young and  
A. Forbes. There was a large assemblage  
of visitors, including His Excellency R.W.  
Bro. Sir Henry Arthur Blake, D.G.M.,  
Jamaica; R.W. Bro. C. G. Robinson, E.N.,  
Malta, and Masters, and Wardens of the other local lodges.

A British Colonial Association has been  
formed at Shanghai.

The Duke of Orleans has subscribed 1,000  
francs towards the statue to be erected in Tonkin  
of his cousin, the late Prince Henri.

According to advice received in San  
Francisco from Fiji, Great Britain intends to  
establish a coaling station on Savaroff Island  
in the Pacific.

Major-General Sir Alfred Gascolee has been  
granted the Indian Good Service Pension,  
vacant by the recent death of General F. C.  
Cotton, C.S.I. R.E.

Mr. A. H. Savage Lander has left for another  
expedition—somewhere, home papers report.  
He has gone to New York, so perhaps it may  
be ultimately South America he is bound for.

A detachment of Russian sailors is leaving  
Cronstadt in order to complete the personnel of  
the Pacific Squadron, and also that of the Si-  
berian Flotilla. This detachment will go to  
Odessa by rail, and from Odessa they will con-  
tinue the journey on board one of the steamers  
of the Volunteer Fleet.

The Marcus Island Development Company  
of Honolulu has placed in the hands of ex-  
Senator J. M. Thurston for presentation to the  
U.S. State Department a complete statement of its  
claims to the island and for damages, by reason  
of the action of the Japanese Government.  
This recites the history of Captain Ross's dis-  
covery of the island and all his subsequent  
discoveries in relation thereto. It is accompanied  
by an exhaustive brief by Thomas Fitch  
arguing the legal rights of the company. The  
company having filed a \$50,000 bond condi-  
tioned on having everything ready for the shipment  
of guano from the island within twelve months  
from the date of the bond, is now in danger  
of forfeiting the bond.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve the  
establishment of a special medal to be awarded  
in accordance with strictly defined rules to the  
officers of the mercantile marine serving in  
chartered troop-transports in recognition of the  
extreme efficiency with which the troping  
service has been performed in the recent South  
African and China Wars. It is His Majesty's  
intention that the transport medal shall be  
granted in future to the officers of the  
mercantile marine serving in troop-transports  
similarly chartered whenever a war medal may  
have been granted the troops engaged, but not  
otherwise. The medal and ribbon will always  
be the same, but a clasp will denote the particu-  
lar war in connection with which the service  
has been performed.

The London Gazette of the 11th ult. notified  
that the King has been pleased to give and  
grant unto Edmond Angar Hewett, Esq.,  
General Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental  
Steam Navigation Company, and President of  
the Municipality of the International Conces-  
sion at Shanghai, His Majesty's Royal licence  
and authority that he may accept and wear the  
insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the  
Iron Crown conferred upon him by His Majesty  
the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, in  
recognition of services rendered during the  
recent military operations in China. We con-  
gratulate Mr. E. A. Hewett—whose transfer to  
Hongkong and resignation of the Presidency  
of the Shanghai Municipal Council the London  
Gazette, it will be noted, does not recognise.

Referring to the comments of the English  
Press on the occasion of the despatch of a  
squadron under Rear-Admiral Baron Stakel-  
berg to reinforce the Russian fleet in the  
Pacific, the *Spectator*, the Pan-Slavist organ, says  
that, inasmuch as Russia does not interfere with  
the affairs of others, she has the right to expect  
that others will not meddle with hers. The  
journal adds:—Although our naval forces cannot  
at present be compared with those of Great  
Britain, yet we must not forget that our ship-  
building programme provides for a rapid  
increase of our navy, and the success already  
gained by the Russian shipbuilding yards in  
this respect gives us every assurance that our  
fleet will soon assume proportions corresponding  
to those of our land forces: that is to say, as the  
army is increased there will be a corresponding  
increase in the Russian navy, which, according  
to the idea of its founder, Peter the Great, is to  
rank among the first.

Mr. Caine, M.P., who passed into the relative  
obscurity of private membership many years ago,  
is still capable of being roused, like an old war-  
horse at the trumpet call, by the sound of that  
pernicious term "navy run," says the *Naval  
and Military Record*. Mr. Caine has been  
prevented by learning that rum has lately been  
sold by public tender at Tientsin, and the Secre-  
tary for War had to confess that this ardent,  
nautical spirit has actually been ordered to our  
troops in the field, as per regulations. Mr.  
Caine's unsuccessful campaign against rum  
adroitly carries us back a matter of twenty years.  
He was successful in persuading the Admiralty  
to deprive the officers of their all-gill, but  
the Board did not extend their experiment  
to the lower deck. Most people will agree  
that a midship, age 18 years, is far better with-  
out rum; but there is no sufficient reason why  
old officers should be denied their grog ration  
because a temperance advocate once had an  
official connection with the Board of Admiralty.  
The officer did not always drink his rum, but  
the ration was put to many uses, such as the  
ill-timed purchase of brass in Dockyards, or the  
timely refreshment of soaked exwards. Now-  
adays an officer who wishes to refresh a wet  
sailor must go to the expense of giving him  
whisky. Yes, rum was useful, and its loss is  
still bitterly deplored in the commissioned  
ranks. By the way, it would be interesting  
to obtain statistics as to the length of life of  
the average ship's steward.

The Shanghai A.D.C. gave a perform-ance of  
*Lolaithe* at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday.

A Vancouver (B.C.) telegram dated the 14th  
November, says:—Advice from the cable station  
at Bamfield creek state that a speed of 100  
knots a minute has been attained on the Pacific  
cable.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, a capitalist of Ohio,  
is negotiating for the purchase of Sir Walter  
Scott's house, Abbotsford. If the bargain is  
concluded Mr. McDonald will present the house  
and estate to the Scottish people.

H.S.H. Admiral the Prince of Leiningen,  
whose birthday was last month, was born in 1830,  
and in his young days served with the late Count  
Gleichen, under Sir H. Keppel in the *Bayleigh*,  
and was in the galleys of that vessel when to the  
great peril of her occupants she was sunk in  
Fatchan creek.

In dictating his memoirs, Mr. Kruger used  
the "I" up to the stage when he became Presi-  
dent, and after that "We." The Continental  
editions of his book read so for the present, but  
in the English issue the "I" appears all through.  
Mr. Kruger sanctioned this change when it was  
suggested to him by his English publisher as  
being preferable.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—"A humour-  
ous incident of the Weyang Street affray was  
in the street outside. There was a huge crowd  
of Chinamen, behaving as excitedly as only a  
crowd of Chinamen can. One individual made  
himself conspicuous by fussing about, and  
shouting things in Chinese. Whereupon the  
nearest constable, properly warned up for the  
occasion, promptly felled him with a baton.  
The eldest man of the crowd was this one,  
when he got up with a whirling head and ex-  
plained that he was a Chinese detective." The  
*Strait Times* denounces this as an unfounded  
"yarn." The inquest on the bodies of the two  
Chinamen shot by the police in the Weyang  
Street affray resulted in a verdict of justifiable  
homicide.

The Washington correspondent of the  
*Morning Post* learns authoritatively that  
"before the end of the year the United States  
will be permanently represented in the Far  
East by the most powerful fleet of warships  
which has ever assembled under the American  
flag. What the meaning of this arrangement  
is cannot at present be more definitely explained  
than by a statement made to me by an official  
of the Navy Department. He said: "The Admi-  
nistration believes that the next international  
conflict will centre in the Far East, and that  
this country will be to a more or less extent  
interested." Whether the Washington Govern-  
ment has received recent advice from Peking  
or not relative to a possible conflict of interests  
in China it is impossible to learn. All the  
armoured vessels of the United States now on  
duty in European and South American waters  
will be ordered to return home shortly, and most  
of them, after refitting, will be sent to the  
China Station."

The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons, F.R.S.,  
to whom the Royal Society has awarded its  
Ramsay medal "for the successful application  
of his invention of the steam turbine to indus-  
trial purposes, and in navigation," is a brother  
of the Earl of Rosse and a son of the builder of  
the famous Birr telescope. When Mr. Parsons  
built the *Turbine*, in 1896, she was the first  
vessel to be propelled by the steam turbine.  
She was, of course, a great success, and was  
followed by the *Viper* and the *Cobra*; both of  
these destroyers were lost last year. At the  
present time there is only one turbine-engine  
war-vessel in the world. This is H.M.S. *Viper*,  
and she has the distinction of being the fastest  
war-ship in the world. Two turbine passenger  
steamers have been built and three high-speed  
turbine yachts, whilst next year will witness  
the running of the first cross-Channel turbine  
passenger steamer. Mr. Parsons wants to build  
a turbine liner that will cross the Atlantic in  
four days.

M. Berard, French Under-Secretary for  
Posts and Telegraphs, is considering the  
expediency of sending the mails to China,  
Japan, and Coochin-China by the Siberian  
Railway. By that route he estimates they  
would reach Port Arthur in 17 days instead of  
37. The statement for China ports and Saigon  
is not made. "Concerning this," says the *Z.  
and C. Express*, "a letter has been forwarded to  
Mr. Henniker Houston, M.P., which has only  
been 26 days in transit from China. The  
postmark is Shanghai—Mountain and Sea  
Pass. The route taken was via Siberian and  
Russian railway. This, however, is not a  
record. We have already noted that letters  
have reached London from Tientsin in 24 days.  
This would mean, say, 25 for Shanghai and  
China. This route seems to be operating much better  
from Europe, though homewards even it is  
somewhat doubtful, and cannot be regularly  
relied on."

## CANTON IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn that the government of the city of  
Canton has been very much improved recently.  
For the purposes of keeping good order Canton  
has been split up into wards and sub-divisions,  
so that the responsibility for any offence may  
be visited at once on the place where it occurs  
and the inhabitants of each division are strongly  
because peculiarly interested in seeing that  
the law is kept. Insults to foreigners passing  
through the streets of Canton are to be most  
summarily punished, death being threatened  
even to the families of those who commit an  
outrage against Europeans. Recent visitors  
notice the difference in the demeanour of the  
people.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 15th December.

## VENEZUELA.

General Castro has changed his attitude to-  
wards the allies. While still protesting against  
the action of the Powers, he has ordered the  
republicans to cease, and has restored the British  
and German railways and telephones. He paid  
a visit to the wife of the German Minister, who  
is lying ill in the legation building, and offered  
her the hospitality of his palace. He sent a  
message to Puerto Cabello ordering the authori-  
ties there to give the satisfaction demanded for  
the seizure of the British steamer *Topaze*,  
but the message arrived too late.

LONDON, 15th December.

THE U.S. MINISTER TO JAPAN.  
Mr. Grierson, United States Minister at  
Tohoku, has been appointed Minister to Japan.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATIC  
IMMIGRATION.

Several British Columbia Acts relating to  
the employment of Japanese, including the Coal  
Mines Regulations and Immigration Acts,  
which have been disallowed by the Dominion  
Government, will all undoubtedly be re-enacted  
during the coming session.

## THE WEIHAIWEI REGIMENT.

His Hon. St. John Brodick states that it  
has been recently decided to retain the Chinese  
Regiment, consisting of four companies.

## "ROMEO AND JULIET."

At the Theatre Royal last evening the Janet  
Waldorf Company for the first time during  
their stay in Hongkong undertook the produc-  
tion of Shakespearean tragedy in the form of  
*Romeo and Juliet*. The result fully justified  
this venture, a venture, by the way, which is sel-  
dom made in the Colony by any theatrical company  
that may visit us and one which in the view of  
a good many people argues no little courage on the  
part of a modern manager. To say so much  
means no disparagement to the artistic  
tastes of Hongkong, but simply that here  
also the conditions prevail which make  
a Shakespearean season in the English provinces  
an almost certain financial failure unless  
one of the great tragedians of the age  
appears, or unless, in the case of the lesser stars  
in the constellation, some guarantee is found  
such as makes the Benson season possible at  
home. It was very gratifying, therefore, to  
find that the public of Hongkong attended  
the Theatre in such numbers to grace  
the occasion of the introduction of classic tragedy.  
It was an admirable representation of Shakes-  
peare's beautiful play to which the audience  
were treated. Indeed we question if in *Romeo  
and Juliet* the Waldorf Company do not appear  
to better advantage than in any piece they have  
so far undertaken. There was at any rate  
no dubiety about the manner of its reception,  
for besides following with sustained interest  
the development of the wondrous love story  
to its final tragic scene, the house again and  
again gave expression to their appreciation of  
its enactment. Miss Waldorf in the role of  
*Juliet* made a highly favourable impression.

Her greatest work here has been associated with  
the depletion of impassioned parts. Never  
perhaps has the varied nature of her histrionic  
talents been better displayed than on this  
occasion. Needless to say, her acting in  
the tragic passages of *Romeo and Juliet*  
left little to be desired, and particularly  
in the final scene of Act IV did her power as a  
tragedienne tell forcefully; but there was  
no less distinction in her rendering of the  
lighter side of *Juliet's* character: especially  
in the playful interview with her old nurse  
in Act III. Miss Waldorf's *Juliet*, in a word,  
is worthy of all admiration, and has ranks as  
the strongest role in which she has yet been seen  
in Hongkong. That Mr. Norval McGregor  
would give a notable reading of *Romeo's*  
character was only to be promised by the already  
long list of successes which adds to his credit  
in *Romeo* was no excellent study. In the last  
act his tragic powers were brought into play in  
a manner that thrilled the audience and evoked  
enthusiastic tokens of their approbation. Of  
the other parts especially worthy of praise was  
the *Mercutio* of Mr. Wilson Forbes, the *Nurse* of  
Mrs. A. Dow-Currier and the *Peter* of Mr.  
William Fitchett. The remaining dramatic  
personae were entirely aloof. The scenery and  
incidental music left nothing to be wished for.  
To-night *Romeo and Juliet* will be repeated.

## SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
Swatow, 16th December.

## FRENCH SPHERES.

Persistent rumours are heard of late that a  
French Consulate is to be established shortly  
here and that *la belle France* has obtained a  
concession at Swatow; the last piece of intel-  
ligence seems to be a canard.

## SAD ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate catastrophe happened on board  
the Singapore emigration steamer *Hong Wan I*  
during her last stay in port. By some un-  
controllable mishap, six men, who were sitting  
on the upper hatch on the main deck, fell  
from there into the cargo-hold and sustained  
serious injuries. Two of them were fatally hurt.

## ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT.

The second smoker of this season was given  
by the shipping fraternity on Saturday last in  
the Kialat Club. The British Consul, Mr.  
B. Twyman, who is ever ready to promote a  
social function, acted as chairman. A well  
arranged programme, consisting of songs,  
recitations and music, was got through with  
great success and enjoyed immensely by all  
those present. Special mention deserves Mr.  
Liang, who in mastery was executed on his  
flute some pieces from well known operas.  
Mr. Brackett, who as a comic singer, is finding  
general favour.



## ENQUIRIES INTO COLLAPSES OF BUILDINGS.

Yesterey afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a common jury, the official enquiry was held into the circumstances attending the fatal collapse of house No. 45, Praya East, on 2nd August last. Mr. F. B. L. Rowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government, Mr. H. W. Looker on behalf of the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the contractor, Man Wo. Mr. A. S. Hooper watched the case on behalf of the Land Investment Company, of which he is secretary.

James Orange, partner in the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, was the first examined. His evidence was practically a corroboration of that given by Mr. Leigh at the previous hearing, and he added that he had not formed any theories as to the cause of the collapse.

Examined by Mr. Looker, witness said he had previously planned walls of dimensions similar to those of the wall that collapsed, and he had never known of any of them collapsing. The contractor Man Wo, who was engaged by witness's firm on behalf of the owners, the Land Investment Company, did his work, generally speaking, satisfactorily, as Chinese contractors went.

R. K. Leigh, also of the firm of Messrs. Leigh & Orange, was afterwards examined by Mr. Looker, and said that the houses of which No. 45, Praya East formed one were better built than the majority of Chinese houses in the Colony.

Examined by Mr. Wilkinson, witness said the contractor, Man Wo, had been employed by him on various occasions, and had always given satisfaction with his work. Witness examined the materials used in connection with the houses, and his opinion of them was that they were good, and his opinion of them was that they were good.

Following R. K. Leigh, Mr. Looker, civil engineer, who was examined as to his knowledge of the Public Works Department, and who stated that he had no recollection of their passing through his hands, Augustus Meher, the overseer, was placed in the witness box. He related his experience as an overseer of building work and the occupations he had previously filled, and said he was now the proprietor of a hairdresser's shop in Pottinger Street. He knew what mortar was made of—one of earth and two of lime (limestone)—but was not aware of the number of bricks in a 22-inch wall. The bricklayers sometimes laid bricks without soaking them, and he complained about it.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Witness complained that the bricklayer, who had the matter put right.

By a jurymen—He did not personally attend to his hair-dressing business, leaving that to his employees.

Man Wo, the contractor, was next examined. He said he had been a contractor for 25 years, and that he built the houses in Wanchai in accordance with the plans. He himself selected the bricks for the houses, which were built of the Nam Kong brick and the Ming Koo brick; these bricks were slightly different in size. The mortar was composed of one part lime and two parts red earth, according to agreement. Regarding the supervising of the work, witness looked over it every day. The water for the straining of the bricks was stored in a pond, and was carried by the bricklayers.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Witness did not remember a single instance, whilst the brick work on the houses was proceeding, when the water supply had been cut off. He had never had any reason to believe that the work was not properly done; everything was carried out satisfactorily of that he was positive.

Hugh Pollock Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, said there was nothing in the Department that would show where the original plans had been deviated from in the present case. Supposing there had been any deviation, it would be the duty of Mr. Crisp, the inspector of buildings, to report it. Mr. Crisp did not report any such deviation. Witness said he visited the scene of the collapse on the day following the accident, and from an examination of the materials used formed the opinion that the brickwork was fairly good. In his opinion the immediate cause of the collapse was the wind and rain; the wind had probably found a weak spot in the wall that was not visible after the collapse. The effect of the deviation from the plan was to expose to the elements a part of what was originally intended to be an internal wall, but he did not think that that had any material influence in affecting the stability of the wall, though it might have tended towards the collapse.

By Mr. Wilkinson—A window left open on the second story floor, through which the wind entered the house, would be a sufficient explanation of the collapse. Excepting the bad bonding at the junction of the cross wall with the back wall, witness observed nothing that pointed to a weak spot in the wall. He knew of instances in the Colony where other strongly-built houses had been destroyed by the wind getting inside.

The enquiry was adjourned until Monday at 2.15 p.m.

## HOCKEY.

The first match of the Hongkong Hockey Club (1st team) in the just instituted Shield competition will be played on the Happy Valley ground to-day, when the following will represent the Club—

Goal—B. W. Grey; backs—L. Murphy and another; half-backs—L. A. Quennell, C. P. Chater, and Ransome; forwards—J. Hooper (capt.), R. O. Boggan, P. J. J. Wodehouse, Dr. Dartnell, and O. J. Barnes.

## THE PUNJON MINING CO., LD.

The following extracts from letters from the Mining Manager of the above Company, dated the 1st and 4th December, 1902, are sent to us by Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes, the Secretary—

"Prospecting is being pushed on, and I am pleased to state that on one of the ridges between the Mill and Swah, we have made a discovery which promises to give us a large amount of surface stone, evidently the cap of a reef. The prospect seems good, and sufficient to warrant the laying of a branch line. This I have started, the distance being between 300 and 1,000 yards from the main line to the foot of the ridge. The difficulty there is in getting the stuff down, and will be met by the gravitation system, the full truck pulling the empty one up. The expense of preparatory work will not be heavy, and the actual cost of getting the stone will be slight indeed—I have cabled to Australia to engage at once an amalgamator and a prospector. In regard to tin, it is my intention to place a European on the southern portion of the Concession, and I hope to be able to give some information regarding it at the end of the year, but there cannot be much done this year."

## ARREST OF HONGKONG FUGITIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

R. F. MOFFITT DETAINED.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th ult. says:—

Upon the arrival of the *Hongkong Maru* from the Orient yesterday morning, Detective Freil went aboard and arrested R. F. Moffitt, who was on the steamer's passenger list, under the name of R. J. Murphy. He was accompanied by his wife, and he effected great surprise when Freil placed him under arrest. The police say that Moffitt is wanted in Hongkong for the embezzlement of \$2,000, and intend to try to hold him until the arrival of extradition papers, which will be not less than two months hence. The accused man has retained attorneys, and it is quite likely that he will be discharged from custody to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The police have no evidence against him, and their only authority for arresting him was a telegram from Hongkong signed "Police." The cablegram was dated October 20, 1902, and asked the San Francisco police to arrest Moffitt or Murphy, who was a passenger on the steamship *Gaetic*. The cablegram described the man wanted, and said that he was accused of the embezzlement of \$2,000. When the *Gaetic* arrived at this port, several days ago she was boarded by Detective Freil, but he could not find Moffitt. His wife, told that a man named Murphy, with his wife, left the *Gaetic* at Honolulu. Moffitt says it is true that he left the *Gaetic* at Honolulu, and he states that he stayed at Honolulu for a week before taking passage on the *Hongkong Maru*. He denies that he has committed any crime, and particularly the crime alleged against him. He states that for the past four years he has worked as an expert accountant in Hongkong and Shanghai, and been employed at different times by several different Chinese and British firms. He claims that the only money he has handled for other persons has been that coming into his hands in the process of checking up accounts. He claims not to know the name of the person complaining against him. Moffitt states that he is 30 years of age, and says that he was born in Australia of Scotch parents. He left Queensland and went to the Philippines, and from there to China. He will not offer an explanation of why he left China under an assumed name. That fact, and the further fact that he changed steamers at Honolulu, convinced the police that he was fleeing from justice, and that he was doing everything possible to prevent his apprehension.

It is probable that the company owning the *Hongkong Maru*, which is a foreign vessel, will have to pay a fine of \$200 imposed by a United States law upon a foreign vessel carrying a passenger between two American ports. Passengers travelling between two American ports on a foreign vessel often pay this \$200 fine to the company owning the vessel, and if this was done by Moffitt it would go to show his anxiety to embark on the *Hongkong Maru*. In his case the fine would be \$400, for he would have to pay for his wife.

The *San Francisco Call* of the same date adds that Moffitt was taken to the City Prison and placed in "the tanks" pending further developments. He at once employed Attorney Peter F. Dunne to secure his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

As we have already been informed telegraphically, on the 11th ult. the long-promised Yellow Book on the Siamese negotiations was distributed amongst the French Senators and Deputies. There were eighty documents, beginning with the treaty of 1893 and ending with the Franco-Siamese Convention signed in Paris on October 7 last. It is interesting to observe that M. Delcassé has actually obtained more than 100,000 signatures.

M. Doumer, in April, 1899, approached the King of Siam in reference to the means to be taken for re-establishing friendly relations between the two countries. The King showed himself well disposed towards France, but this attitude was not maintained in the instruction which His Majesty sent to the Siamese representative in Paris, and when M. Doumer was entrusted with negotiations at Bangkok on the basis indicated by M. Doumer, the Siamese Government refused to discuss matters with him except on the preliminary condition that Chantaboon was evacuated. On February 20, 1900, the negotiations were interrupted, to be resumed in September, 1901, by M. Klobukowski, the new French Minister Resident at Bangkok. Upon his arrival at the Siamese capital, M. Klobukowski found the situation very unsatisfactory. Foreign influence was making itself felt, and he foresaw that France would soon meet with formidable competition in her Indo-Chinese sphere of influence. Acting upon instructions from M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he declared on January 15, 1902, that France would consider it as unfriendly not if Siam afforded facilities for the introduction into the Mekong Valley of enterprises of public utility which might constitute means of influence. "It became a matter of urgent necessity," concludes the Yellow Book, to close a question in which time was working against France, and it was due to these considerations that a convention was signed on October 7 last.

M. Delcassé, in a despatch of the 25th to M. Datasta, the French representative at Bangkok, summarizes and explains the treaty, and concludes by saying—

"By perfectly friendly negotiations without any sacrifice, either in men or money, we have arrived at obtaining clauses which enlarge our Indo-China territories, ensure the security of all this part of our Colonial Empire, and constitute for us from all standpoints in the Siamese basin of the Mekong the ample guarantees which our vicinity gives us a right to claim. I do not doubt that such conditions, by restoring full and entire confidence to our relations with Siam, will enable us to exercise at Bangkok a legitimate influence, profitable to the interests of both countries. Faithful to the rôle which at all times and at all points of the world has been that of France, we are ready, unreservedly, to co-operate in the work of civilisation undertaken in Siam by His Majesty King Chulalongkorn. We expect from the Siamese Government that, abandoning the sentiments of systematic mistrust, which were too long testified to us, it will on its side manifest the sincerity of its desire for an understanding. Already, as you know, a French engineer has been engaged to superintend public works at Bangkok and negotiations have followed for the organisation by a French bacteriologist of a French sanitary department in the kingdom. Lastly, the Siamese Government has just notified one of its resolutions to restore the subsidy formerly given by it to the French postal service between Bangkok and Saigon. This is the first step in a direction in which we must hope that the Siamese Government will recognise more and more that it is its interest to continue."

The exact date at which it became customary to wear Craft Masonic Jewels is unknown. Though these and other Masonic Jewels now abound, the *Connoisseur* says that the adoption of such decorations was gradual. In the first edition of the "Constitutions of the Freemasons," published in 1723, no mention is made of jewels. In the minutes of the grand lodge held on June 24, 1727, however, the following entry appears: "Resolved, *nem. con.*, that in all private lodges, quarterly communications, and general meetings, the master and wardens, do wear the Jewels of Masonry hanging to a white ribbon." Jewels are also referred to in the following year.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 11th November.

The question of the price of meat in Hamburg, and in others of the larger towns of Germany, commences to excite a rapidly growing interest all over the country in view of the scarcity of meat, which is now manifestly existing in Germany, and which is openly recognised by anybody who is not a member of the Agrarian Party. Unless the Government can soon see its way to lightening the burden of the working classes, by repealing some of the existing restrictions on the importation of meat from abroad, it seems almost a certainty that the consumption of meat by the poorer classes will necessarily become a matter of very serious consideration for them; formerly there was always a sufficient quantity of good meat to be bought at such a moderate price that the daily consumption in the average working-man's family never had to be taken much into account. Now, latterly, however, the result of the shortage of meat has begun to make itself felt. From almost all parts of the Empire news comes that the prices of meat have risen; from Frankfurt a/M., Weingarten, Roeschendorf, Hasserode, Düsseldorf, Hanau, Gortitz, Furth, Eberswalde, Gera, Mühlhausen, as well as from all the towns of Hesse-Nassau, and from numerous other towns and cities scattered throughout the length and breadth of Germany, reports come to the effect that the various Butchers' Guilds and Associations have been compelled to raise the prices of sausage and all meat supplies in consequence of the continued scarcity and consequent high price of pigs and cattle.

In Hamburg itself the prices of meat, as quoted at the commencement of last week, were as follows:—

PRICES PER GERMAN LB. OF HALF KILOGRAMM.

In the carcass.	Pennings.
Mutton	55
Lamb	55
Pork	60
Beef	52
Retail.	Pennings.
Mutton	65
Lamb	65
Pork	70

Beef ... 150 for steak.  
100-100 for roast beef.  
60 for soup meat.

It may be mentioned that one German lb. is equivalent to 1.102 lbs. avoirdupois; 400 pennings—i.e. 100 lb.—so-called sucking lambs—are eaten in Germany from the New Year to Easter; but ordinary meat is not so much differently here to what it is in the United Kingdom.

The reason of the present shortage in meat supplies is still a matter of discussion and of considerable dispute between the butchers and the Agrarian Party. The butchers on the one hand are mostly of opinion that the present meat-famine has been entirely caused by the restrictions and prohibitions recently placed by the Government on the importation of foreign meat into Germany; such, for instance, as the closing of the Danish frontier in 1897 against the importation of pigs from Denmark, the "Meat Inspection" Bill of 1900 and the law of 1899 forbidding the importation of any stock cattle into any part of Germany. The Agrarians or the Agriculturists stoutly maintain, on the other hand, that there is no present scarcity of cattle in Germany, and that the increase in prices is solely due to the recent agitation of the American Meat Ring of Messrs. Ammon & Co.

The Agrarians have undoubtedly chosen a very shrewd line of argument inasmuch as no statistics have been published since the Cattle Census of 1899 and, consequently, there are no possible means of ascertaining the existing number of cattle in Germany. After careful consideration, however, one can have but little doubt that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is directly due to the Agrarian policy of the Government in keeping out by prohibition the importation of live stock from abroad. The German Government has not lately taken up any definite position on the question of encouraging the importation of dead meat to this country; up to the present frozen meat has never found favour in Hamburg, but a considerable amount of salt and smoked meat is still shipped over here from the United States, and continues to sell at very favourable prices. The best meat, in any case, always came as live stock from abroad, and very large quantities of stock cattle and pigs were formerly imported from Denmark in particular; so that it was a great blow to the German meat trade when, under the pretext of some hygienic reasons, the Danish frontier was closed and the importation of pigs was forbidden. Until 1887 the majority of the Danish pigs for the London market had been slaughtered in Hamburg, because such an abundance of excellent meat was imported into Germany from Denmark that the butchers were in a position—after satisfying their own markets—to export abroad, from the surplus in stock, very large quantities of hams, sides of bacon, sausage meat, etc., at an appreciable profit to themselves. As a contrast it is a noteworthy fact that at the present moment, in Germany—which is essentially the sausage eating country of the world—the present price of sausage-meat is higher than in any other country in Europe.

The exact date at which it became customary to wear Craft Masonic Jewels is unknown. Though these and other Masonic Jewels now abound, the *Connoisseur* says that the adoption of such decorations was gradual. In the first edition of the "Constitutions of the Freemasons," published in 1723, no mention is made of jewels. In the minutes of the grand lodge held on June 24, 1727, however, the following entry appears: "Resolved, *nem. con.*, that in all private lodges, quarterly communications, and general meetings, the master and wardens, do wear the Jewels of Masonry hanging to a white ribbon." Jewels are also referred to in the following year.

## GENERAL CHAFFEE'S REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee's report on the Philippines, published at Washington last month, covers the campaign of General J. H. Smith in Samar, refers to some friction that occurred between the civil and military authorities regarding Leyte, and discusses the actions of various officers and the work of the Army in the suppression of recent insurrections. General Chaffee warmly defends the officers, and assumes full responsibility for all that was done under official orders. He says that the various Filipino bands were of little military importance, and in time can be handled by the insular constabulary. Speaking of the campaign in Samar, General Chaffee says that he finds nothing in the written instructions which "was not conferred by the conditions there to be overcome." General Chaffee says the formation of concentration camps was necessary to suppress the insurrection in the provinces of Balangas, Laguna, and Tayabas. He asserts that the civil authorities in some instances aided the insurrectionists, and says: "It was found necessary to arrest and confine 300 or 400 of the intelligent class in order to remove the influence of the masters over the masses of the population." General Chaffee requests the removal of all consuls that have been passed publicly upon General Bell regarding the orders, circulars and instructions which he issued while putting down the insurrection.

An interesting feature of General Chaffee's report relates to the Moros in Mindanao and Jolo. He says that it will require time, tact, and patience to establish United States authority over all the Moro settlements. In this connection he says: "The sultan of the Sultan of Jolo's title, actual or assumed, as sovereign and as sole owner of land in the Jolo archipelago is quite the better for the situation. Probably there is little doubt that a money consideration would relieve the situation of his claim and his presence and could be done, laws, just but simple, and so plainly stated as to be understood by the Moro population, generally, might be enforced through the Datus upon their followers without much trouble or frequent resort to force. It will be impossible for many years to ignore the individual Moros as is done with civilised, Christian people. It will, however, be a long step ahead for the inhabitants of Jolo archipelago when the Datus are independent of the Sultan and recognise the United States as the only sovereign to which allegiance is due and as the only authority empowered to enact laws for the government of the inhabitants and the country; that all the inhabitants are equal before the law; that Christian people have a right to live. These few simple propositions have a right to be made at all difficult. But to advance so far will consume much time and may result in national conflict; for the modification of present beliefs to accord with the above ideas will in some cases require that military force be used."

General Chaffee says that force has been used only to the degree necessary to make it understood plainly that persons entitled to protection cannot be murdered, and that the authority of the United States cannot be questioned. The inattention of the United States forces, he says, has been misunderstood, and he fears to attack the troops to be towards and afraid to attack their defenceless. He says force must be applied to humble their pride and assumed invincibility. Commenting on other sections of the islands, General Chaffee says that at the time of writing his report the army was on a peace station. Troops are being withdrawn from all participation in civil affairs as rapidly as civil organisations can be erected. This has been completed in all except Buangas and Samar, where it is expected to be accomplished by the end of the year. He says: "All parts of the archipelago except what is known as the Moro government and territory over to its officials, thus treating the Army from superintendence or actual control over its inhabitants or their affairs."

A NEW YORK CAUSE CELEBRE.

The Molinoux case, which concluded on the 11th ult. with an acquittal of the accused, dates back to December, 1898, when a package containing what was supposed to be a bottle of champagne was received by a man named Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York. Cornish was boarding with a Mrs. Adams, a relative, who, suffering from a headache, took a dose of the "brandy-seltzer," which was given to her by Cornish. She complained that it was bitter, and Cornish took a small quantity himself. Mrs. Adams became very ill, and shortly afterwards died in great agony. Suspicion rested on Roland E. Molinoux, son of General Molinoux, U.S.A., as the sender of the bottle, and on hearing of this Molinoux gave himself up to the police, but he was not then detained. At the first trial, which began in November, 1899, it was proved that Molinoux had carried a bottle of champagne, and that a friendship existed between the latter and Cornish after Molinoux had become engaged to her, and it was sought to show that a bad feeling existed between them in consequence. The trial ended on February 10, 1900, when Molinoux was found guilty and sentenced to be electrocuted. The Court of Appeal in the following October granted a new trial, which has resulted in the prisoner's acquittal. Molinoux had suffered much from his long and terrible confinement in the death house in Sing Sing, his appearance having undergone an entire change. Ex-Governor Black made an eloquent speech in his defence, and his father sat by his side during the trial.

A London special telegram to the *New York Sun* states:—A curious story has been persistently circulated for several weeks in Parliamentary circles in regard to Lord Salisbury's retirement as Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is affirmed that the coronation honours prepared by Lord Salisbury included peerages for William Waldorf Astor and Sir Edward Lorne. King Edward were supposed to have refused to approve these. Prime Minister Salisbury replied that they had been promised, and he must insist. The King was not moved by this argument, whereupon Lord Salisbury retired a few days before the coronation, and refused to attend the ceremony, giving as the reason his alleged ill health, for which at the time there was no foundation. This story was contradicted when it first obtained circulation, but authorities now quoted have gained for it some credence. Next, please!

## CHRISTMAS &amp; NEW YEAR CARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CHINA.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY

ACHEE &amp; CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

[208]

## GRAND PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY.

THE 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1902, AT 11 A.M. SHARP, AT OUR SALES ROOMS NO. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, CORNER OF ICE HOUSE STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF

## VERY VALUABLE GOODS,

COMPRISING—

SOLID ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEWELLERY SET WITH GENUINE PRECIOUS STONES, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES AND OF VERY FINE QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS, &c., &c. OF WHICH THEY ARE RECOMMENDED AND GUARANTEED TO BE ALL GENUINE AND REAL ARTICLES.

THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED FOR SALE ABOUT 1,000 LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S 14 AND 18-KTS. GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES, OF THE VERY FINEST LEVER, REPEATERS AND CHRONOMETER'S MOVEMENTS, AND ALSO THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF AMERICAN FILLED WATCHES, WALTHAM AND ELGIN, ALL GUARANTEED TO LAST FROM 10 TO 25 YEARS BY THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ALSO

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UNSET PRECIOUS STONES, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES AND THE VERY FINEST QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS OF ANY SHAPE AND SIZE.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

NOTICE.—The Vendor begs to call the attention of the Public that the above Valuable Jewellery, Precious Stones and Watches are not locally owned but they belong to a travelling merchant who is leaving the East for America shortly, and the majority of lots are to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Catalogues will be ready on the 16th, and the Articles will be on view for inspection on the 18th and 19th December at our Sales Rooms, Ice House Street.

TERMS—AS USUAL.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH.

AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

[3362]

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

The following letter from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* will throw some light on a subject which we have been discussing in our editorial columns:—

The anxiety and irritation produced throughout the Dual Monarchy by the further deadlock in the *Ausgleich* negotiations threaten seriously to increase the difficulties of both the Austrian and Hungarian Governments. A successful issue of these negotiations would probably have sufficed to keep the two Governments in working order, as both the Austrian and Hungarian Opposition would have hesitated to obstruct a measure so essential to the economic interests of the Dual State. As it is, however, instead of being called upon to sanction an arrangement that would place the economic and commercial affairs of the country on a firm and tolerably satisfactory basis for at least ten years to come, unpopular demands are made upon the two Legislatures for an addition to the peace footing of the army and an increase of the civil list.

In the Hungarian Reichstag these demands promise to develop into violent obstruction that might greatly embarrass the Government. The party of Independence apparently considers the opportunity a favourable one for organising a popular agitation against the present Ministry. As a means of exciting the masses it has resorted to the method which had been abandoned even by the Hungarian extremists at any rate in Parliament since the establishment of the dual system. A section of the party which seems to be in opposition to its own leaders and more particularly to M. Franz Kossuth, the son of the revolutionary hero, who is its titular chief, has departed from the policy hitherto pursued by dragging the reigning family into the debates. The majority of the Reichstag, as well as the Government and the President of the Chamber, have protested against this proceeding, but the extremists appear disposed to take advantage of the slandering prejudice against Austria among the Hungarian masses. This juncture is especially favourable for the purposes owing to the recentment of the Hungarians at the obstacles to the completion of the *Ausgleich* which they believe to have been raised in Austria, and at the alleged want of regard for Magyar national susceptibilities on the part of the Government.

Although the additional military and other burdens proposed by the Government are anything but welcome in Austria, where the prevailing depression of trade is keenly felt, they have not aroused such strong opposition as in Hungary. But here, too, the temporary collapse of the *Ausgleich* negotiations has had a prejudicial effect. The language of the Government has been put into the back-ground by the Cabinet's extensive investments in new railways and canals and which might, conceivably, have been further postponed if the two Governments had been able to come to an understanding on the *Ausgleich*, once more blocks the way. The Czechs, without resorting to any of the violent forms of obstruction, have, by means of some 40 motions for urgency, secured complete control of the day, and are thus able to prevent the discussion of the most pressing Government Bills. This is a serious matter for the Cabinet, even if, as is probable, the report published by a leading Czech journal, that an increase of the peace footing of the

Austro-Hungarian army was provided for on the last renewal of the Triple Alliance, should prove to be incorrect. It is a well-known fact that the Sovereign is deeply concerned for the interests of the army and is always prepared to exert his personal influence in their defence.

In these circumstances which are aggravated in Austria through the peremptory rejection by the Czechs of the Government proposal in the language question, it is not surprising that there should be rumours of impending Ministerial crises in both countries. It must not be forgotten, however, that in such matters the attitude of the Crown is not governed exclusively by a desire for the smooth working of the Parliamentary machinery, but rather by the permanent requirements of the State. Just now these requirements are the completion of the *Ausgleich*, the two Budgets, and the addition to the annual contingent of recruits. As there is little likelihood of any future Ministries being more successful in meeting these requirements than the Cabinets now in office, it is probable that the latter may, at least for some time to come, reckon upon the support of the Emperor-King in their patient and well-considered effort to overcome existing difficulties. The fate of the last coalition Ministry in Austria is scarcely of a nature to encourage either the Parliamentary parties or the Sovereign to repeat the experiment. In Hungary a new Ministry would have to depend upon the present Government majority, if indeed its appointment did not produce a split in the Liberal ranks, which would only increase existing embarrassments. Of course the situation would be changed if there were any truth in the rumour that the Hungarian Premier is anxious to retire from office.

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

TRADE MARK

STILL LEADING

"CLUB"

A SCOTCH WHISKY OF EXCELLENT

QUALITY AT REASONABLE

PRICE.

PER DOZEN ... \$18.50

IF YOU REQUIRE A PERFECT

LIQUEUR WHISKY

TRY OUR

KING EDWARD VII

PER DOZEN ... \$20.00

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermand.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

**HOUSE No. 3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.** Immediate Possession.

Apply to—**COMPTON OFFICE,** Care of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3387]

## TO LET.

**AT THE Peak: Spacious FURNISHED BUNGALOW.**

**THE SHOP, No. 9, BEACONSFIELD TERRACE.** Nos. 13, 15, 19, and 20, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 1, BALL'S COURT.

For Particulars, apply to—**TURNER & CO.** Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3386]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"SILEZIA."**

Captain Ghezzi, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**SANDER, WIEBER & CO.,** Agents, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3385]

## FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

**THE Steamship**

**"BENLOMOND."**

Captain Statton, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd January, 1903.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,** Agents. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3384]

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

## THE Steamship

**"EASTERN."**

Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1903, at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,** Agents. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3383]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"VINDOBONA"**

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the under-mentioned before Noon, on the 23rd of December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd of December, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—**SANDER, WIEBER & CO.,** Agents. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3382]

## JUST PUBLISHED—2ND (REVISED) EDITION.

## THE FRENCH IN TONKIN AND SOUTH CHINA.

By **ALFRED CUNNINGHAM.** Sixty Illustrations and One Map. Price \$3.

## ON SALE AT LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

## PRESS NOTICES.

"This volume places before the English reader the best description of the Southern French colonies in the Far East that has yet appeared."—**"SHANGHAI MERCURY."**

"Many of us in the Far East have read books on Tonkin, ancient and modern, but a knowledge of things as they are there to-day, of what has been accomplished under M. Doumer's administration is far from common. The author has written what he set out to do, a very readable and accurate sketch of the colony as it is at present. . . . Altogether, this is a book to read."—**"BANKING TIMES."**

## THE BOOK WILL BE FOUND TO BE A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2776]

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

I BEG to notify that on and after the 1st JANUARY, 1903, the SUBSCRIPTION to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" will be as follows:—

PER QUARTER . . . . . 99  
PER MONTH . . . . . 33

**ALFRED CUNNINGHAM,** Manager.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [3302]

## ENTERTAINMENT

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager—**Mr. W. REULE.**

Representative—**Mr. ARTHUR SEYMOUR.**

## JANET WALDORF CO. W.

**THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF "ROMEO & JULIET."**

The most gorgeous production witnessed in Hongkong.

**MISS JANET WALDORF**

excelled the most exquisite anticipations in her magnificent rendition of "Juliet."

"ROMEO," **Mr. NORVAL MCGREGOR.**

The most popular demonstration of homage was bestowed on the entire Company.

**FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.**

The immensely popular farcical Comedy,

**"FACING THE MUSIC."**

Final production of the present Season.

(Owing to Canton engagements).

**F** Tariff and all other arrangements as previously.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3353]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, **"TO-DAY (THURSDAY),"** the 18th DECEMBER, 1902, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Corner of Ice House Street, **SUNDREY HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,**

**TEAKWOOD WARDROBES** with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, **TEAKWOOD DESKS** and CHAIRS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

Also

**A Quantity of SCALES and IRON SAFES.**

Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3377]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **"TO-DAY (THURSDAY),"** the 18th DECEMBER, 1902, commencing at 2.15 P.M. sharp, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

**A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE SILKS AND CURIOS,**

Comprising:

**VERY FINE SILK TEMPLE BROCADES, SILK EMBROIDERED SORBEENS, KIMONOS, CUSHION and BEDCOVERS, &c., &c.**

**SELECTED CUT VELVET PICTURES** from the Celebrated "Nishimura."

**BRONZES and PORCELAIN** of various makes, **FINE IVORY FANS, &c., &c.**

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1902. [3339]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **"TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),"** the 19th DECEMBER, 1902, at 10.30 A.M., at **H.M. NAVAL YARD,**

**SUNDREY NAVAL and VICTUALLING OBSCURITE and CONDEMNED STORES,**

Comprising:

**OLD IRON, PAPEE STUFF, CANVAS, COAL SACKS, ELECTRIC CABLE, FIREWOOD, &c., &c.**

The Victualling Stores will be sold immediately after the Naval Stores.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of SALE:—As Customary.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,** Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3369]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

on **SATURDAY,** the 20th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

**FINE ART BRONZE GROUPS, STATUETTES, PLACQUES, VASES, &c., ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY MIRRORS, CLOCKS, DRESSEN BISCUIT WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, LACE FANS, and a Large Assortment of FANCY and LEATHER GOODS;**

Also

**Three SINGER'S TREADLE SEWING MACHINES (NEW).**

**A FEW VERY FINE GOLD WATCHES** (from one of the best London makers) to be sold without reserve.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3359]

## QUAN WAI &amp; CO.

**GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.**

Dealers in

**MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.**

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2774]

## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

**JALIBRE 7.63 mm.**

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

**FIRING 17 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**

**SIEMSEN & CO**

Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [64]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 29th day of DECEMBER, 1902, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the proposed Special Resolution.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1895 in 1899, and that the HONORABLE CHAIRMAN, STEWART SHARP, ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD, and ALBERT THOMAS MARTIN WHEELEY be appointed Liquidators of the said Company with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the joint liquidators.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,

**WILLIAM D. JUPP,** Acting Manager.

**THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1902, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3371]

## THE HONGKONG STEAM WALKER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**SHAREHOLDERS** are hereby notified that the remaining Call of Three Dollars per Share is now called up and is payable at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 37, Connaught Road, on or before JANUARY 2nd, 1903.

On payment, Shareholders will receive hand in their Stocks for endorsement by the Manager.

By Order,

**J. W. KEW,** Manager.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3355]

## THE CATHOLIC UNION.

**XMAS TREE ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE POOR.**

**WILL** you help to make 600 Children and 200 Old People happy on Christmas Day?

Come to the Bazaar & Toys to be held in the Rooms of the Catholic Union, Gloucester, on SUNDAY, 21st instant, from 3 to 8 P.M.

Admission by Tickets.—Adults 50 Cents each (entitled to Xmas Souvenir), Children 10 Cents (call at the Children's Stall).

The Toys, &c., will be on View from SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3370]

## DAVID CORSAIR &amp; SON

**MERCHANT NAVY**

**NAVY BOILED**

**LONG FLAX**

**RELIANCE CROWN**

**TARPAULING**

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.** Sole Agents.

33851

## TO LET.

**FROM 1st FEBRUARY** or sooner, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 6 ROOMS, on Robinson Road, Victoria.

Apply—**F. R.** Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 10th December, 1902. [3318]

## TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

**SECOND FLOOR of SEA VIEW, a EUROPEAN DWELLING-HOUSE,** containing FOUR ROOMS, also Bath-Room and Servants' Quarters. Cool, Healthy, and has a splendid view of Harbour. Rent Moderate.

Apply to **F. G. ALLEN, SEA VIEW, Back of No. 3 Police Station.**

Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [3296]

## TO LET.

**"YALTA," MOUNT KELLET, PEAK, FURNISHED.**

Apply to—**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.** Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3347]

## TO LET.

**GODOWNS No. 536, DES VOEUX ROAD,** on Marine Lot No. 181, on a monthly tenancy or till 31st March, 1903. Possession from 1st December next.

**KELLET SPUR, MOUNT KELLET,** on a monthly tenancy.

**15th VILLA, PORFOLUM ROAD, 29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.**

Apply to—**LINSEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 7th November, 1902. [2972]

## TO LET.

**NOS. 10, 12 and 14, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.**

For Particulars, please apply to **MR. LI PAK,** Care of Comptroller, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 1st Floor No. 1, Prince's Buildings, Charter Rd. Hongkong, 5th December, 1902. [3261]

## TO LET.

**TWO NEWLY BUILT HOUSES,** from 10th January, at Kennedy Road, with excellent accommodation and a good view of the Harbour.

Apply to—**NO. 4, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.** Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [3330]

## TO LET.

**TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 98, PRATA EAST.**

**TWO ROOMS** above NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

Apply to—**H. N. MODY.** Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 21st December, 1902. [3323]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

**HOUSE No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION** (near Robinson Road), containing Four Rooms, Servants' Quarters, Kitchen and Bath-room.

Apply to—**J. D. BARROS,** No. 46, Elgin Street. Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [3148]

## TO LET.

**"WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.**

Apply to—**LAU CHU PAK,** Care of A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th October, 1902. [2764]

## TO LET.

**NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGAZINE GAP.**

Apply to—**SPANISH PROCURATION.** Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [977]

## TO LET.

**"BENSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.**

Apply to—**DEACON & HASTINGS,** 10, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [2783]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

Apply to—**G. GIRAUET.** Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902. [128]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE at the PEAK, Partly Furnished, from 1st January until 30th June, 1903.**

Apply to—**28, BONHAM ROAD, West Point.** Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [3200]

## TO LET.

**SPACIOUS NEW HOUSES and FLATS,** Connaught Road, Des Voeux Road and Pottinger Street. Close to Blake Pier. Specially suitable for Offices, Stores, &c. Rents very moderate.

Apply to—**S. A. SETH,** Dairy Farm Co., or **KWONG SUN TAI,** 34, Wing Lok Street. Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3166]

## TO LET.

**"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.**

**HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.**

**No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.**

**GODOWNS at BOWENSTON (PRATA EAST).**

**GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.**

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [71]

## TO LET.

**BAHAR LODGE, the Peak.**

For terms and particulars, apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2678]

## TO LET.

**A COMMODIOUS Six-roomed HOUSE** in Conduit Road with Garden and Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to—**C. F. DE CARVALHO,** 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 14th November, 1902. [3029]

## TO LET.

**NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.**

Apply to—**S. A. SETH,** Dairy Farm Co. Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [3322]

## TO LET.

**NO. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.** Double-frontage House.

Apply to—**AHMED RUMJAHN,** 52, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2576]

## TO LET.

**MERRION No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms,** House near the Flagstaff; from 15th October, 1902.



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

**DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.**  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

**A CHEE & CO.,** Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELLERS

**MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,**  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo

## PHOTOGRAPHER

**M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.**  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

**DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.**  
Proofs read by Englishman.

## STOREKEEPERS

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**  
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision  
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for  
Hartmann's Rationed Genie Composition  
Red Hand Brand.

**BISMARCK & CO.,**  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

**KWONG SANG & CO.,**  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Vaux Road.

**MORE & SEIMUND,**  
43 and 45, Des Vaux Road, Shipchandlers,  
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundell's  
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

## WATCHMAKERS

**EDROZ & CO.,**  
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

## SIEN FING.

**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

**TERMS VERY MODERATE**  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2525]

**M. R. CHADWICK, K.E.W.**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [3346]

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM**  
OF  
**DENTISTRY.**

**D. M. H. CHAUN,**  
33, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [2583]

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM**  
OF  
**DENTISTRY.**

**P. U. TUNG,**  
PRICES MODERATE.  
CONSULTATION FREE.  
58, DES VAUX ROAD (corner Pottinger Street),  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3277]

**WANTED.**

**YOUNG ASSISTANT** wanted for  
Robinson Piano Co. Ltd., Shanghai  
House.  
Apply to—  
**W. V. ROBINSON.**  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3372]

**WANTED.**

**TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS** in a  
healthy, nicely situated house. Kowloon  
preferred.  
Apply by letter to— Box 165,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3287]

**WANTED.**

**FOUR-TO-SIX ROOMED HOUSE** for  
residence at Kowloon, at once or later.  
Apply to—  
**INSPECTION NORD, LLOYD,**  
3, Queen's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3288]

**WANTED.**

**A EUROPEAN ASSISTANT** experienced  
in Shipping and General Office Work.  
State Salary.  
Apply by letter to—  
No. 101,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3215]

**WANTED.**

**A JUNIOR PORTUGUESE CLERK** for  
General Office Work. Must possess  
intelligence and good handwriting.  
Apply by letter to—  
C. B. A.,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3216]

**ROYAL AERATED WATERS**

**MANUFACTORY.**  
HAS opened a Town Depot at Ice House St.  
To receive orders for their New and Ex-  
cellent High-Class Pure Filtered AERATED  
WATERS, Iced Drinks, Ice Cream, Iced  
Milk, Sandwiches, Tea, Excellent Cakes—  
especially prepared by Europeans—obtainable at  
our Depot. It is very convenient for ladies  
after a few hours' shopping to call at our  
Depot for a few minutes' rest and enjoy a cup  
of nice tea or a cold drink.

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.  
Factory and Office—West Point, Tel. 367.  
Depot—Ice House Street, Telephone 374.  
F. P. BANNENBERG, Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2486]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
SPORT AND ANECDOTE.  
BY AN OLD FOGGY.

**THE FASCINATION OF BILLIARDS.**  
Of course, it would be exceedingly difficult to  
prove such a statement, but it seems to me that  
more people enjoy billiards than any other game  
if we reckon this faculty of enjoyment as exer-  
cised by active participation in the game. It is  
comparatively rare that I find a man who  
either does not handle a cue or has not knocked  
the balls about during his youth. Sir William  
Harcourt once declared that we were all more or  
less Socialists. With greater truth he might  
have asserted that we were all more or less bil-  
liard-players. And, indeed, I know of no game  
that can exercise a greater fascination on more  
man. The game in itself always looks pretty;  
it appeals to the eye. How sweetly refreshing is  
the stretch of green West of England cloth—so  
verdant that a well-preserved and well-kept  
table reminds one of long winter nights, of the  
pastures of spring, of the level mead where the  
stamps are driven in, and of our sequestered  
camping ground in the summer when we pitch  
our tents for life in the open-air. A good bil-  
liard-cloth looks lovely. It is, magnifying to  
the mind and restful to the eye. Anyone with  
an elementary knowledge of colour will tell you  
that green and red are complementary colours.  
They are almost necessary to each other. The  
red ball always looks shining. The next time  
you see a party of friends playing pool or snooker  
just glance at the many tinted balls, and see  
if there is one so warm, so cheerful, and so cap-  
tivating as that which is dyed carmine, or some  
such shade. But a beautiful white ball—I can-  
not refer to it as spotless—it is again another con-  
trast which appeals to the eye of anyone with  
an artistic temperament. How noticeably  
these polished ivory-balls steal over the green  
expanse and perform such feats at the bidding  
of the cue, that one could almost think these  
little playthings were sentient toys. Really,  
billiards has a most æsthetic side, and to me  
the game always seems so dainty, so delicate,  
with implements so light, and with science so  
bewitching, that I cannot understand why ladies  
are not greater patrons of this recreation. I am  
sure that our fair friends take up many  
sports and pursuits far less suitable. I am quite  
at one with Major Broadfoot, who in the  
November issue of the *Badminton Magazine*  
invites the attention of ladies to the suitability  
of billiards. I like the way Major Broadfoot  
puts the case in a few words, thus:—"The game  
affords interest and exercise without undue  
fatigue, whilst the attitudes, when correct,  
must of necessity be graceful. No game or  
pastime sets off a good figure to greater ad-  
vantage, whilst the delicacy of touch which  
ladies possess is most valuable and leads to good  
scores. It must, however, be recollected that in  
all cases practice and play must be subordi-  
nate to more important matters. Work and  
duty come first—play afterwards." To all of  
which I offer a respectful "Hear, hear," be-  
cause the fascination of billiards is so powerful  
that one may be tempted to neglect the sterner  
duties of life for its calm joy.

**LIFE STORIES.**  
It may be thought that I have been guilty  
of the sin of exaggeration as to the spell which  
billiards can throw over even the strongest mas-  
culine temperaments. But let me give you a  
few examples which are not hearsay, but of men  
who have come under my own observation.  
Take my good friend H. W. Stevenson, the  
present champion of the Billiards Association.  
Now he was a table for the first time when he was  
about ten years of age, and he was so mesmerized  
by it that to use his own words he used to  
"sneak into the room" and play surreptitiously  
whenever he could. Nothing could induce him  
to take up a commercial career, and when he  
was fourteen he began to play regularly; when  
he was seventeen he could make one hundred off  
the balls at one attempt. He has never been  
able to escape from this atmosphere, until now  
the cue that he clutches seems part of himself.  
Now take the case of two of the youngest  
players of the day—Willie Cooke and Tom  
Reese. Young Cooke is the son of the ex-  
champion, William Cooke, the great rival of  
John Roberts, senior and junior. He was  
brought up at a boarding school at Forest  
Hill, near London, and his father was most  
anxious that his son should not follow in his  
footsteps, and that he should not play billiards.  
Mr. Cooke destined his son for business in the  
City. The youth was engaged in commerce and  
in banking, but he never liked either of them.  
He had seen billiards, and he wanted to play.  
The desires of his father and the claims of  
business were nothing to him. What is the  
result? Young Cooke, who has been playing in  
the London tournament this week, is following  
in the footsteps of his father. He is certainly a  
beautiful cannon player. As he is only 31 on  
the 21st of this month, there is plenty of time  
for Cooke to realise his ambition and keep up  
the family name. Now Tom Reese, of Man-  
chester—quite one of the most rising men of his  
calling—was a lad in an Oldham cotton mill. A  
member of the Oldham Seal Swimming Club he  
used to frequent a gymnasium for the purpose  
of developing his physique. At the gymnasium  
there was a billiard table—and he never saw one  
until he was sixteen. Instead of doing his  
exercise on the horizontal bar and the rings,  
Reese would sit and watch people play billiards.  
He could not keep himself, and he liked the  
game so much that he began to practice. More-  
over, he improved so fast that he soon became  
the champion of Oldham. He has consecrated  
his life to the game, and will some day make a  
bid for the highest honours his profession can  
bestow. Again, Charles Dawson, who claims the  
championship quite as much as Stevenson, did  
not begin life as a billiardist. He was originally  
a reel-maker at Huddersfield, but when a  
youth he fell a victim to the fever for the

game. Billiards, I think, exercises a fascination  
greater than any game ever invented. I was  
playing the other day at my club, and the  
steward, quite a veteran now but a great pro-  
fessional in his heyday, told me a strange life  
story. He was destined to be a working jeweller  
and served his indentures in the City of London.  
But he was also a private in the Middlesex  
Volunteers, and at their drill-hall there was a  
billiard-table. There he used to see other mem-  
bers of the corps playing pyramids. The spirit  
of the game entered into him, and he possessed his  
soul. He felt that he could play pyramids.  
When he tried he was undeceived, but he per-  
sisted, and was soon the unequalled "potter"  
of the regiment. He became a great player at  
the all-round game, and so adept at pyramids  
that it was not uncommon for him to "pot" all  
the red pyramid balls at one break! Indeed, at  
this form of cue cleverness he became a rival of  
old John Roberts, and ultimately a celebrated  
player. Even at seventy-one my friend the  
steward, as I prefer to call him, could not resist  
the enchantment of the ivory on the green  
cloth.

**THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.**  
Is it then any wonder that billiards is played  
by millions of people? And quite possibly the  
man who makes his two-break, as one of our club  
members says, derives as much fun from his  
knock-up with a cue as a first-class artist does  
from his compilation of 200. But so far as I  
can see there never has been, and there never  
will be any comparison between the degree of  
skill possessed by amateurs and the professionals  
at this monarch of table games. Probably this  
was never more forcibly illustrated than in the  
Amateur Championship of Great Britain, which  
has been recently decided. I read the reports  
of the whole of this contest extending over ten  
days, and I must say the play seemed very dis-  
appointing. There was little to make a man  
enthusiastic, although in the final heat between Mr.  
A. W. T. Good, of London, the holder of the  
championship, and Mr. A. J. Browne, the  
former, who is a licensed victualler, made a very  
fine break of 155. He put the object white  
ball in the pocket with his first shot, and so  
was left with only the red ball to play it.  
So splendid was his losing hazard striking that  
he made 51 shots of this description. His  
"in-offs," to use a billiard-room colloquialism,  
were made into the two top and the middle  
pockets. His plan was alternately the  
middle and top pocket. If one plays a loser  
from a natural angle into the top pocket, with a  
perfect half ball stroke, and with the exact  
strength, the red ball will touch three cushions  
and leave itself over the middle holes. These  
of course, can be made in the same way, but in  
spotting for the middle pocket losing hazard  
always arrange for the half ball stroke without  
side. By this means the red object ball is driven  
right up the table and rebounds off the top  
cushion so that it again leaves position. The  
two shots by which Mr. Browne made his break  
are easily within the repertoire of ordinary am-  
ateurs, but these generally play these simple  
hazards with so much side on their own ball that  
they make difficulties, and seldom leave the red  
in position. I know no better practice for an  
amateur than the one ball game of this kind, and  
having once mastered the half ball losing hazard  
with the requisite strength he will find his game  
vastly improved. Amateurs have a great fault  
of playing with too much "side." For instance  
take what is known as a "jenny" in the middle  
pocket. Nine amateurs out of ten play short  
"jennies" into the middle with an abundance  
of "side" instead of making it an ordinary  
half-ball stroke. Play such a shot twenty times  
with "side," and twenty times without by the  
half-ball, and depend upon it the latter will  
often prove successful. Ordinary cueists forget  
that the putting on of side makes them less  
accurate. Now the great point in Mr. Good's  
break was to my mind precision and the pace  
of his strokes. That made this record break  
for an amateur off the red ball, and in no report  
or comment that I have seen has this point been  
emphasised. But, even so, do not let us forget  
that John Roberts has made 124 consecutive  
losing hazards off the red ball in a break of  
314, and that Charles Dawson has compiled 279  
by the same stroke. Again, 168 is the highest  
break ever made by an amateur in a champion-  
ship match. What is this compared with the  
record of 722 by Dawson under the revised  
rules, and the 648 which Stevenson rolled off  
in at the very beginning of his match for  
championship honours with Diggle on April 2  
1900? These facts show the great gulf between  
professionals and amateurs. But there is a still  
more telling method of comparison. For in-  
stance, when Mr. Good won the championship  
restricted to amateurs the other day his average  
yield for each attempt was nine, as he made  
214 attempts to score 2,000. Moreover, the  
average never has been above 13, but when  
Stevenson or Dawson have won the professional  
title they have rejoined in an average of about  
34 to 37. Here again is a great difference, and  
when John Roberts was *facile princeps*, he  
very rarely averaged less than 50 in any of his  
great entertainments. How is it, says the man  
in the street, that there is such a tremendous  
bias in skill between the best amateur and  
the best professional? The question is easily  
answered, for the former is generally a shot  
player and the latter a break player. I mean to  
say that the man who has devoted his life to  
billiards has such supreme control of the balls  
that he loves himself a long series of what are  
easy shots. The art is to secure the simple stroke  
and present yourself with another of the same

kind. The amateur as a rule is a poor judge of  
the pace at which a ball will travel and of  
where it will go, with the result that he creates  
difficulties by forcing the balls into most awk-  
ward angles, and by scattering them all over the  
table. Very rarely indeed can an amateur play  
the cannon and winning hazard game at the  
top of the table; and by these means all the  
great breaks of the day are amassed. By  
wonderfully quick execution Stevenson will roll  
up 10 near the spot. He thinks seven minutes  
a long time for such a break! Now, Mr. S. S.  
Christie is the only entrant for the amateur  
championship with ability to show good top of  
the table play; and yet Stevenson would give  
him points at the rate of 50 in a 100. The  
average man is outclassed by the billiards  
expert. But he should console himself with the  
reflection that he has other duties in life than  
to play on the board of green cloth, fascinating  
and enthralling as it is.

**THE SUMMER SEASON**  
is full of dangers particularly for the children,  
who not knowing the result of eating unripe  
fruit indulge themselves, with the usual grip-  
ing pains in the stomach as a consequence;  
mothers should have on hand at all times a  
bottle of Pinkettes (Perry Davis') which will at-  
once relieve the suffering; it is a safe, simple  
remedy and it should be kept in every house.  
[2727-21]

For a change I have wandered away from the  
stock subject of football, but I return to the  
winter pastime now to chant the praises of the  
conquering West Bromwich Albion, who have  
never had such a fine League campaign. They  
may not win the premiership, but I am quite  
satisfied with the clubs I selected for that honour  
a few weeks ago, as the Albion, Derby County,  
and Bury are all playing a superb game. Of  
course, there may be a surprise. There is ample  
time for this, and I should not be astounded if  
Sheffield Wednesday had to be taken into con-  
sideration. They have not a brilliant eleven, but  
a sound team in every direction. A mat-  
ter, however, which is already causing much  
anxiety and heart-burning is the trouble of  
avoiding the two nethermost positions in the  
League table, for this brings a decline and a  
fall into the Second Division. Beyond all  
doubt Bolton Wanderers cannot escape. This  
is a bold assertion, but a combination which  
has not won a single match out of ten at-  
tempts, and possesses only two points is just  
redemption. They have handicapped them-  
selves by giving away a start to their rivals.  
I regret to say so, but I can see no hope, and  
the Wanderers will have for the second time  
to descend to a lower class. If they do escape,  
a font in the nature of a miracle will be neces-  
sary. Grimsby are certainly better off than  
Bolton, but I cannot see how the Lincolnshire  
club can hope to rise superior to Blackburne  
Rovers and Aston Villa. These clubs have had  
a most disastrous time this autumn, but it  
should not be overlooked that their players have  
been the victims of many accidents, that Cromp-  
ton, the renowned captain of the Rovers, was  
away for five weeks, that Crabtree, Wilkie and  
Perry, of the Villa, have all been in the hands  
of the doctor, and that both these teams are sure  
to improve and not deteriorate. The question  
arises: Can Grimsby improve more than the  
Rovers and the Villa? Frankly, I do not  
think they can, for the cogent reason that they  
do not possess the resources of such powerful  
clubs. I cannot help sentiment creeping into  
the argument, but I must say that I should be  
terribly distressed if such famous organisations  
as the Rovers and the Villans ever lost their  
first-class certificate. May that day never  
arrive!

London, 15th November.

Refreshing and Agreeable.  
**CALVERT'S**  
CARBOLIC  
TOILET SOAP.  
A pleasant Antiseptic Soap (containing 100  
pure Carbolic Acid). Should be used regularly  
to improve the skin and complexion and prevent  
infection.  
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.  
[2594-2]

**OWNERS** of HOUSES situated in the  
Western Division of the City of Victoria,  
who have not had their premises LIME-  
WASHED and CLEANSED in accordance  
with Law are reminded that the period during  
which this work should be finished ends on the  
31st day of December, 1902, and the Sanitary  
Board being convinced of the necessity of  
cleanliness in its efforts to STAMP OUT  
PLAGUE, is determined to RIGOROUSLY  
PROSECUTE any Owner in default after the  
above named date.  
By Order of the Board,  
G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary.  
Sanitary Board Office,  
28th November, 1902.

Note.—The Western Division of the City  
lies to the West of Morrison and East Streets.  
[3210]

**CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS**  
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ABOUT  
450 LBS. NET  
IN TINS OF 45 LBS.  
TRADE MARK  
CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS  
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood  
and Stone against White-Ant, Decay, Fungus,  
Rot, and Dampness.  
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.  
Sole Agents for China.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

**THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.  
HAYING Just Received a New Consign-  
ment of FRESH AUSTRALIAN  
CHEAMERY BUTTER, the Company is  
now prepared to supply Customers as before.  
Price—90 Cents per lb.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3183]

## POWELL'S GRAND XMAS SHOW.

**YOU WISH TO SELECT A PRESENT, VERY WELL JUST LOOK BELOW:—**  
DOLLS THAT SLEEP AND TALK, KID DOLLS, RAG DOLLS, STONE AND  
WAX DOLLS, ROCKING HORSES, BICYCLE HORSES, PRAMS, MAIL CARRI-  
WOOD HORSES, SOLDIERS, CANNONS, AIR-GUNS, SWORDS, PISTOLS,  
DOLLS' HOUSES, BEDS, FURNITURE, KITCHEN SETS, TRUMPETS, PIANOS,  
CLOCKWORK TRAINS, CORONATION PROCESSIONS, NAVAL REVIEWS,  
DONKEYS, MONKEYS, CAMELS, DOGS, GOATS, RABBITS, AND ALL KINDS  
OF ANIMALS.  
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL TOYS, CLOWN AND BARROW, ORGAN  
BARROWS, RACE GAMES, BRICKS, DRUMS, MUSICAL TOYS, STABLES,  
ENGINES, FORTS, TENTS, FROG GAME, BOXES OF TOOLS AND TRICKS,  
TOPS, A.B.C. BLOCKS, TABLE GOLF.

**OVER ONE THOUSAND NEW TOYS!**  
**CALL AND SEE THEM!! CALL AND SEE THEM!!!**  
500 NEW AND USEFUL GIFTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. GLOVES,  
TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, STICKS, RICH LACE COLLARS,  
DRESSING, WRITING, TIE, AND GLOVE CASES, &c., &c., &c.  
NO MATTER WHAT YOU REQUIRE, DON'T FAIL TO LOOK AT OUR  
STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.  
2978] 34, QUEEN'S ROAD (UPSTAIRS), OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

## NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

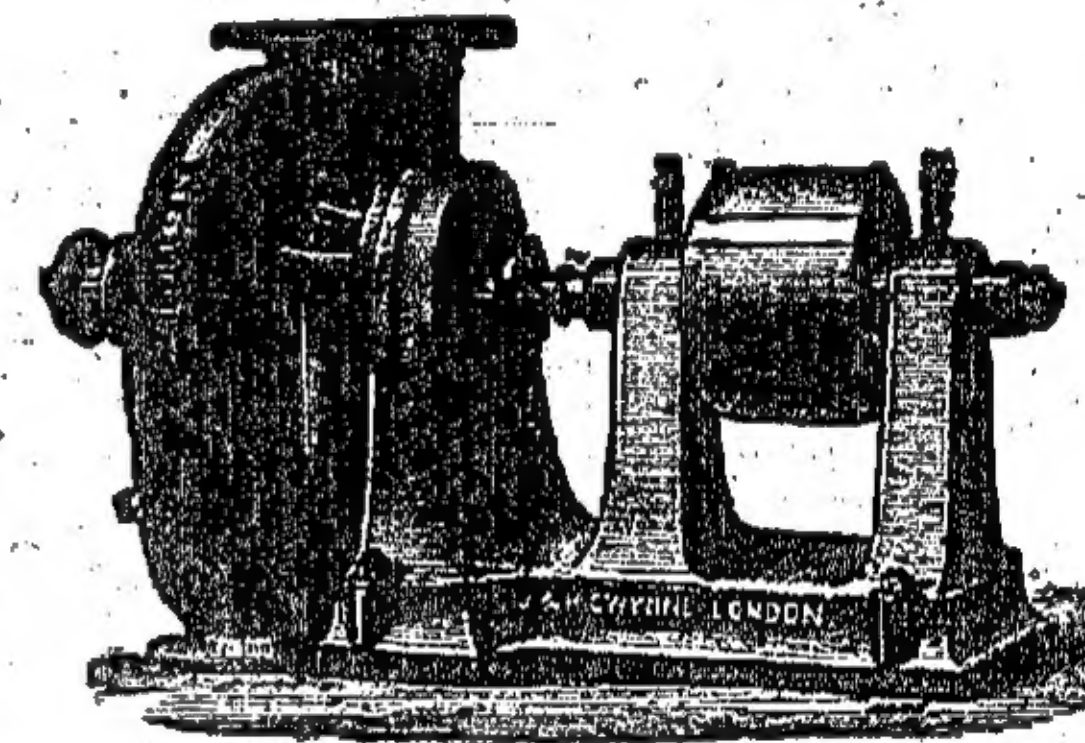
**DYNAMITE,**  
**GELATINE-DYNAMITE,**  
**BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,**  
**DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,**  
**AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.**  
**MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT**  
**HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.**

**AGENTS—**  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**  
3325

**J. & H. GWYNNE, LD.,** HAMMERSMITH  
IRON WORKS  
—AND—  
31, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MAKERS OF THE "INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS**  
AND PUMPING ENGINES.

The most  
Economical  
and most  
Successful in the  
World.  
Special Pumps for  
Liquids charged  
with foreign  
matter, also for  
Cyanide, &c.  
For  
DRAINAGE,  
IRRIGATION,  
RECLAMATION,  
MINING,  
SEWAGE,  
WATERWORKS,  
&c., &c.  
Pumps, large and  
small, for all  
purposes.



CABLES: "GWYNNE, LONDON." HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER SHOWN


"INVINCIBLE" HIGH SPEED OIL MOTORS FOR DRIVING  
DIRECT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, DYNAMOS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER [1250-3]

**DON'T RIDE WITHOUT A**  
**"GUINEA GOLD"**

**CIGARETTE**  
**AND SEE THAT IT IS**  
**OGDEN'S**

**FOR SALE AT—**  
**KRUSE & CO.** [2365-2]

**JAPAN**  **COALS.**  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA**  
**MITSU & CO.**

HEAD OFFICE:—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

**OTHER BRANCHES:**  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonsukey, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kushimoto, Saaseo, Maiduru Mille, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSU" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

**CONTRACTORS OF COAL** to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS** of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
**SOLE AGENTS** for Hokkaido, Honko, Kanada (Kishima, Mametsu, Manamatsu, Onomaru, Otsuji,  
Sasahara, Trubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yanokibara, and other Coals.  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

**GERMAN S.S. "PEIYANG."** **NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**ANY CLAIMS** or **BILLS** against the  
above Steamer must be presented to the  
Undersigned on or before the 31st DECEM-  
BER, 1902, or they will not be recognised.  
**EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [3257] Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [3358]







## OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.		DATE
FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	TELEMACHUS	On 31st December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	PROMETHEUS	On 8th January.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	PERSEUS	On 14th January.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	DIOMED	On 28th January.
HOMEWARDS.		DATE
FOR LONDON.	ULYSSES	On 23rd December.
LONDON.	PELEUS	On 6th January.
LONDON.	ANTENOR	On 20th January.
LIVERPOOL.	TYDEUS	On 20th January.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

OUTWARDS.		DATE
FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	NINGCHOW	On 25th December.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	PAKING	On 22nd January.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	CHINGWO	On 3rd February.
HOMEWARDS.		DATE
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.	TEENKAI	On 20th December.
NAPLES, LEGHORN AND LONDON.	HYSON	On 23rd December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND AMSTERDAM.	COPACK	On 16th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
FOR VANCOUVER and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	NINGCHOW	On 27th December.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and CHINWANTAO.	WOOSUNG	On 18th December.
CEBU and ILOILO.	HUNAN	On 18th December.
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOURABAYA.	KALFONG	On 19th December.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	KWEIYANG	On 22nd December.
§ CHINGTU		On 29th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

§ See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
FOR SHANGHAI.	BALLAARAT	About 18th December.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	BENGAL	Noon, 20th December.	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	MALACCA	Noon, 24th December.	Freight or Passage.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	MANILA	About 29th December.	Freight or Passage.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON Direct. Without Transshipment. For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS		LEAVING
FOR TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.	DAIJIN MARU	SUNDAY, 21st December.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.	DAIGI MARU	SUNDAY, 28th December.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.	MAIZU MARU	WEDNESDAY, 24th December.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.	ANPING MARU	WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

## HONG CHEONG &amp; CO., TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side).

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902.

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE GUILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

## THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Russian Steamer

"KOREA." Captain Pernitz, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERAK, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BENGAL." Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING." Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CROYDON" ... About 27th Dec. 1902.

"MOGUL" ... 6th Jan.

"HINDUSTAN" ... 15th Jan.

"SHIMOSA" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Underwriter.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"CHINGTU" ... leaves on 29th December.

"TAIYUAN" ... 20th January.

"TSINAN" ... 16th February.

"CHANGSHA" ... 7th March.

Superior accommodation amidstships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 29th December, 1902, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "TONKIN," Captain Schmitt, with Mails, Passengers, Special Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Ville de la Cité*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 10th January, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG." Captain E. J. Ballot, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SANTA ROSALIA (MEXICO).

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA." Captain Casey, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCH." Captain E. J. Staller, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1903.

For Freight, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CANTON." FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at the risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. To-day, 16th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at once appointed.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902.

## STEAMSHIP "LAOS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex s.s. *Tigre*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., LD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 a.m., To-day, 16th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OOPACK." are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 14th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 22nd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1902.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONIG ALBERT." OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-day, the 11th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 9:30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., LD., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 22nd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1902.

## THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMHA," FROM PORTLAND (O.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1902.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day, 16th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 26th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG." Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Friday, the 19th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JALIN & MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1902.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAYS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, NOR THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DELAY contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

DAYLIGHT, British s.s. barque, James Roderick—Standard Oil Co.

EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson—Sander, Wieser & Co.

LOTHAR, Italian barque, A. M. Schiaffino—Order.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian cruiser, 9,000 tons, Capt. Stepanov, en route Hongkong.

Alouette, French cruiser, 300, Lieut. Aoum Bello, at.

Amiral Charner, French gunboat, 450 tons, Capt. Baehne, at Saigon.

Annapolis, American gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 177 h.p., Comdr. Karl Rohrer, at Uruguay.

Aspie French gunboat, 275 tons, 3 guns, 450 h.p., Comdr. Jour



